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## -- Cross Reference to Related Applications.

This application claims priority from United States provisional applications Serial Nos. 60/107792, filed November 10, 1998 and 60/143962, filed July 15, 1999, and PCT International application no. PCT/EP99/07417, filed September 24, 1999, the contents of each of which are hereby incorporated by reference.—

## In the Claims:

In Claim 3, line 1, replace "claim 1 or 2" with --claim 1--.

In Claim 4, line 1, replace "any one of claims 1 to 3" with --claim 1--.

In Claim 5, line 1, replace "any one of claims 1 to 4" with --claim 1--.

In Claim 6, line 1, replace "any one of claims 1 to 5" with --claim 1--.

In Claim 11, lines 2-3, replace "any one of claims 1 to 6" with --claim 1--.

In Claim 13, line 1, replace "characterized by" with

In Clam 14, line 1, replace "claim 1 or 8" with --claim 1--. Claim 16, line 1, replace "claim 1 or 8" with --claim 1--.

Ấn Claim 17, line 2, replace "claim 1 or 8" with --claim 1∸-.

Cancel Claims 7 and 15 without prejudice and amend Claims 8, 9, 10 and 12 as follows:

(Amended) A method of treating subjects suffering from HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) infection comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of [The use of] a compound of formula

a N-oxide, a pharmaceutically acceptable addition salt, a quaternary amine or a stereochemically isomeric form thereof, wherein

 $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4$  represents a bivalent radical of formula

-CH=CH-CH=CH-(a-1);

-N=CH-CH=CH-(a-2);

-N=CH-N=CH-(a-3);

-N=CH-CH=N-(a-4);

-N=N-CH=CH-(a-5);

n is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4; and in case  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  is (a-1), then n may also be 5;

 $R^1$  is hydrogen; aryl; formyl;  $C_{1-6}$ alkylcarbonyl;  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl;  $C_{1-6}$ 6alkyloxycarbonyl; C1-6alkyl substituted with formyl, C 6alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylcarbonyloxy

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:= ij  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy $C_{1-6}$ alkylcarbonyl substituted with  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxycarbonyl;

each  $R^2$  independently is hydroxy, halo,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl optionally substituted with cyano or  $-C(=0)R^6$ ,  $C_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl,  $C_{2-6}$ alkenyl optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms or cyano,  $C_{2-6}$ alkynyl optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms or cyano,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxycarbonyl, carboxyl, cyano, nitro, amino, mono- or di( $C_{1-6}$ alkyl)amino, polyhalomethyl, polyhalomethyloxy, polyhalomethylthio, -  $S(=0)_p R^6$ , -NH- $S(=0)_p R^6$ , -C(=0)R<sup>6</sup>, -NHC(=0)H, -C(=0)NHNH<sub>2</sub>, -NHC(=0)R<sup>6</sup>, -C(=NH)R<sup>6</sup> or a radical of formula

B = A (c)

wherein or CR<sup>6</sup>;

each A independently is N, CH

B is NH, O, S or NR<sup>6</sup>;
p is 1 or 2; and
R<sup>6</sup> is methyl, amino, mono- or

dimethylamino or polyhalomethyl;

- L is  $C_{1-10}$ alkyl,  $C_{2-10}$ alkenyl,  $C_{2-10}$ alkynyl,  $C_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl, whereby each of said aliphatic group may be substituted with one or two substituents independently selected from
  - \* C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl,
  - \* indolyl or isoindolyl, each optionally substituted with one, two, three or four substituents each independently selected from halo,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, hydroxy,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy, cyano, aminocarbonyl, nitro, amino, polyhalomethyl, polyhalomethyloxy and  $C_{1-6}$ alkylcarbonyl,
  - \* phenyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl or pyridazinyl, wherein each of said aromatic rings may optionally be substituted with one, two, three, four or five substituents each independently selected from the substituents defined in R<sup>2</sup>; or
- L is  $-X-R^3$  wherein

R<sup>3</sup> is phenyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl or pyridazinyl, wherein each of said aromatic rings may

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optionally be substituted with one, two, three, four or five substituents each independently selected from the substituents defined in R<sup>2</sup>; and

X is  $NR^1$ -, -NH-NH-, -N=N-, -O-, -C(=O)-, -CHOH-, -S-, -S(=O)- or  $-S(=O)_2-$ ;

Q represents hydrogen,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, halo, polyhalo $C_{1-6}$ alkyl or -  $NR^4R^5$ ; and

R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are each independently selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, C<sub>1-12</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-12</sub>alkyloxy, C<sub>1-12</sub>alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1-12</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, aryl, amino, mono- or di(C<sub>1-12</sub>alkyl) amino, mono- or di(C<sub>1-12</sub>alkyl) aminocarbonyl wherein each of the aforementioned C<sub>1-12</sub>alkyl groups may optionally and each individually be substituted with one or two substituents each independently selected from hydroxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy, hydroxyC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy, carboxyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, cyano, amino, imino, mono- or di(C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl) amino, polyhalomethyl, polyhalomethyloxy, polyhalomethylthio, -S(=O)<sub>p</sub>R<sup>6</sup>, -NH-S(=O)<sub>p</sub>R<sup>6</sup>, -C(=O)R<sup>6</sup>, -NHC(=O)H, -C(=O)NHNH<sub>2</sub>, -NHC(=O)R<sup>6</sup>, -C(=NH)R<sup>6</sup>, aryl and Het; or R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> taken together may form pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, azido or mono- or di(C<sub>1-12</sub>alkyl) aminoC<sub>1-4</sub>alkylidene;

Y represents hydroxy, halo, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>2-6</sub>alkenyl optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms, C<sub>2-6</sub>alkynyl optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl substituted with cyano or -C(=0)R<sup>6</sup>, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, carboxyl, cyano, nitro, amino, mono- or di(C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl)amino, polyhalomethyl, polyhalomethyloxy, polyhalomethylthio, -S(=0)<sub>p</sub>R<sup>6</sup>, -NH-S(=0)<sub>p</sub>R<sup>6</sup>, -C(=0)R<sup>6</sup>, -NHC(=0)H, -C(=0)NHNH<sub>2</sub>, -NHC(=0)R<sup>6</sup>, -C(=NH)R<sup>6</sup> or aryl;

aryl is phenyl or phenyl substituted with one, two three, four or five substituents each independently selected from halo, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy, cyano, nitro, polyhaloC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl and polyhaloC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy;

Het is an aliphatic or aromatic heterocyclic radical; said aliphatic heterocyclic radical is selected from pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, homopiperidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl and tetrahydrothienyl wherein each of said aliphatic heterocyclic radical may optionally be substituted with an oxo group; and said aromatic heterocyclic radical is selected from pyrrolyl, furanyl, thienyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl and pyridazinyl wherein each of said aromatic heterocyclic radical may optionally be substituted with hydroxy.

for the manufacture of a medicine for the treatment of subjects suffering from HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) infection.]

- 9. (Amended) A method of treating [The use of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6 for the manufacture of a medicine for the treatment of] subjects suffering from Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of the compound of claim 1.
- 10. (Amended) The [use of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6] method of Claim 9, wherein R¹ is hydrogen, aryl, formyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl substituted with formyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl [for the manufacture of a medicine for the treatment of subjects suffering from HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) infection].
- 12. (Amended) A process for preparing a pharmaceutical composition [as claimed in claim 11 <u>characterized in that</u> a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6 is intimately mixed] <u>comprising mixing the compound of claim 1</u> with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

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